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REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE FIFTH CONFERENCE

Report of Ukraine

Paper submitted by Ukraine**

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I. GEOGRAPHY OF UKRAINE

1. Ukraine, a State in south-eastern Europe, proclaimed its independence on 24 August 1991, and confirmed that status by a nationwide referendum on 1 December of the same year. The territory of Ukraine is 603,700 square kilometres. It has a population of 52,056,000, of which 35,297,000 are urban population, and 16,759,000 live in rural areas.

2. The majority of the population are Ukrainians; there are also Russians, Poles, Byelorussians, Tatars and other nations and peoples.

3. The relief of the territory is mostly flat; only in the west and south are there mountains of middle height: the eastern Carpathians and Crimean mountains.

4. The climate is moderate continental with mild winter and warm summer.

5. The national economy consists typically of developed agriculture, mining complex, instrument making, machine-building, chemicals and other branches of industry.

In its administrative-territorial divisions the territory of Ukraine consists of the Crimean republic and 24 regions.

Ukraine, as one of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was among the founders of the United Nations.

II. PREVIOUS MAPPING AND CREATION OF THE NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

6. During the period when Ukraine was part of the Russian Empire, and later, one of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, its territory was closely studied from the point of view of cartography. Aerogeodetic and cartographic enterprises located on the territory of Ukraine, but subordinated to the centre in Moscow, compiled, prepared for publication and published, in Russian, topographic maps of the whole territory of Ukraine at scales 1:10,000; 1:25,000; 1:50,000; 1:100,000; 1:200,000; 1:500,000; 1:1,000,000. Topographic plans of most of the cities were compiled and published at scales: 1:2,000; 1:5,000. Information on published maps was constantly updated; maps were published in new editions many times. For the requirements of science and education political-administrative and geographical maps were issued at scales 1:750,000; physical and economic maps at scale 1:1,000,000; and political-administrative, geographical, tourist, physical and economic maps of each region at scale 1:400,000. A complex atlas of Ukraine was published at the beginning of the 1960s. The 1970s witnessed the appearance of Atlas of Natural Conditions and Resources of the Ukrainian SSR. A geographical atlas, Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR, appeared at the beginning of the 1980s.

7. In the 1970s and 1980s recreational and tourist cartography was widely developed. Tourist atlases on "Crimea", "Azov-Black Sea Coast of the USSR", "Ukrainian Carpathians", "Kiev" and "Lvov" were compiled and published in this period. Sightseeing maps and route maps of the most popular regions, tourist maps of cities and of passenger traffic in the largest cities were published.

8. At the same time, relief maps in large volumes and globes were produced. A relief map of the world at scale 1:15,000,000 was issued in eight sheets; a relief map of the USSR at scale 1:4,000,000 was issued in eight sheets. Also published were "Map of Amelioration and Water Resources Development in the Ukrainian SSR", relief maps of the Crimea, Carpathians, political and physical maps, tectonic globes of the Earth at different scales, and globes of the Moon and celestial sphere.

9. For educational purposes in secondary schools and for local lore studies, there were published local lore and reference atlases of the Vinnitsa, Volyn, Donetsk, Transcarpathia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kiev, Lviv, Rivno, Kharkiv and Chernigiv regions. Work is under way in preparing for publication atlases of Zaporizhya, Odessa, Kirovograd, Sumy, Chernivtsi and Cherkassy.

10. The content of the above atlases gives the reader complete information on natural conditions, economic and cultural development and the history of each region.

11. In 1990, schoolchildren of the Kiev region received a rather original publication: Atlas for Young Tourist-Student: Local Lore of the Kiev Region. The originality of this atlas consists in the practical nature of the content: readers not only obtain information, but they may acquire certain habits regarding various components of the environment. A sightseeing tourist map of the region is given at scale 1:300,000 showing the most popular routes. The atlas also contains recommendations for planning walking tours and methods of finding one's bearings on the terrain, etc.

12. Requirements of the national economy, science, culture and education were satisfied at a rather high level by cartographic aids, published in Russian. After independence, it was necessary to create a State cartographic service; this was set up on 1 November 1991. The service was established, under the name of the Main Board on Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre at the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Ukrgeodescartographia) as the State body to supervise topographic, geodetic and cartographic activities carried out on the territory of Ukraine.

13. The interests of the Main Board on Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre include an aerogeodetic enterprise, the Institute of Engineering, Geodetic Prospecting and Photography, scientific publishing and map compiling, cartographic production, an optical-mechanical plant, a technical school and relevant small business enterprises.

14. The main function of the Ukrgeodescartographia consists in developing the main directions of topographic, geodetic and cartographic advances, carrying

out systematic research in the field of geodesy, cartography and instrument making, and scientific and engineering information.

15. Research in the field of cartography and cartographic works are also done by various institutions and organizations, such as the Geographical Institute of the Academy of Science, by institutions under the Education Minsitry (the universities of Kiev, Kharkiv, Lviv, Chernivtsi, the Lutsk Pedagogical Institute and others) and by publishing houses (Ukrainian Encyclopaedia, "Osvita"). The coordinating function of Ukrgeodescartographia is therefore extremely important in map compiling and publishing and in standardizing the use of geographical names.

16. Ukrgeodescartographia as the State cartographic service is entitled to represent Ukraine in cartographic matters in relations with international organizations, and in cooperation and establishment of economic, scientific, and engineering ties with foreign cartographic and geodetic services.

17. Cartographers of Ukraine, scientists, engineering and technological personnel of enterprises, experts and professors of higher educational establishments are united in the Society of Geodesy, Aerospace Photography and Cartography, a public organization whose main purpose is to find solutions to scientific and technological problems, to develop science and technology and implement scientific achievements in production.

III. STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

18. In its activities on standardization of geographical names in Ukraine the Ukrgeodescartographia adheres to the following documents:

Law of the Ukrainian SSR on languages in the Ukrainian SSR of 28 October 1989.

"State programme for development of the Ukrainian language and other national languages in the Ukrainian SSR for the period up to the year 2000", approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 February 1991.

19. The law on languages in the Ukrainin SSR states:

(1) In Ukraine, toponyms are created and reproduced in the Ukrainian language. Toponyms may also be reproduced in the national language of the majority of population of this or that locality.

(2) Reproduction of Ukrainian toponyms in other languages shall be done in transcription.

(3) Toponyms from beyond the borders of Ukraine shall be reproduced in the Ukrainian language in transcription from the original language.

(4) Cartographic publications to be used in Ukraine shall be prepared and published in the Ukrainian language.

20. The State programme for development of the Ukrainian language and other national languages, in the chapter "Directives for ministries and institutions providing for use of the State Ukrainian language and other national languages" directs:

(1) Develop transcription of Ukrainian toponyms for reproduction in other languages, and rules of spelling in the Ukrainian language of toponyms from beyond the borders of the Ukrainian SSR.

(2) Prepare and publish in the Ukrainian language maps, atlases, globes, reference books and other cartographic publications to be used in the Ukrainian SSR.

21. In accordance with these legal acts, and realizing the importance of the problem of standardizing geographical names both for Ukraine and for the world community, the Ukrgeodescartographia sets up at the Kiev map compiling enterprise a department whose main purpose is to arrange reproduction of geographical names by enterprises of the Ukrgeodescartographia and other publishing houses. The Government proposes to establish under Ukrgeodescartographia a Joint Commission on geographical names for coordination of use of these names by ministries, departments and various organizations.

IV. TOPONYMIC PUBLICATIONS AND CARTOGRAPHIC WORKS

22. In producing maps of the territory of Ukraine in Ukrainian, the Ukrgeodescartographia recommended to their subordinate enterprises, as well as to the cartographic organizations attached to other ministries and institutions to use as main documents on geographical names the following publications:

Reference book Ukrainian SRR. Administrative-territorial arrangement (Kiev, Main publishing house of the Soviet Ukrainian Encyclopaedia, 1987).

Contains the names of all populated areas of Ukraine.

Dictionary of hydronyms of Ukraine (Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1979).

Contains names of more than 20,000 rivers and other waterways on the territory of Ukraine.

Dictionary of geographical names of the Ukrainian SRR (Russian-Ukrainian) (Moscow, Nauka, 1976).

Contains names of populated areas and of physico-geographical objects in the map volume of Ukraine in the scale 1:1,000,000.

23. Since before November of 1991 Ukraine did not have its own State cartographic service, the list of cartographic publications in the Ukrainian language is not very long, but it is considerable as to its scientific and

practical weight. It comprises, first of all, "Atlas of the Ukrainian Language" in three volumes; school-local lore atlases of Vinnitsa, Volyn, Donetsk, Kiev, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Transcarpathia, Kharkiv, Chernigiv regions; maps for the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia, for the Geographical Encyclopaedia of Ukraine and for some other publications.

24. Of interest is the original Atlas of the Ukrainian Language prepared for publication and published jointly by the Institute of Linguistics and Institute of Social Sciences of the Acedemy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Naukova Dumka publishing house, the Kiev scientific-publishing map-compiling enterprise and the Vinnitsa cartographic factory.

25. In the three-volume edition, with the help of modern methods of linguistic cartography, dialect elements at all levels were shown, and their areas were synthesized on summary maps showing the territorial spread of dialect units of the Ukrainian language. The atlas also reflects contacts of the Ukrainian language with neighbouring languages.

26. This atlas is, to a certain extent, unique in its contents.

27. The Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia (12 volumes) contains maps of natural conditions, resources, economy, history of the world as a whole, of some continents, oceans, countries and of Ukraine and its regions.

28. The Geographical Encyclopaedia of Ukraine gives, on the basis of modern achievements of the geographical science, information on the natural environment and natural resources, centres of production and branch structure of the economy, population, peculiarities of natural and industrial territorial complexes, and establishment and development of the geographical sciences. The Encyclopaedia contains about 900 maps of Ukraine, of its administrative units (regions, districts) and certain areas of particular characteristics: climatic, geological, environmental, economic and others.

29. The following maps are being prepared for publication today:

Political-administrative map of Ukraine; scale 1:500,000

Political-administrative map of Ukraine; scale 1:1,000,000

Physical school map of Ukraine; scale 1:1,000,000

Economic school map of Ukraine; scale 1:1,000,000

Series of administrative and geographic maps of regions of Ukraine

Physical map of the world with the scale 1:15,000,000

Other cartographic works.

V. STATE PROGRAMME FOR FULFILLING THE CARTOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS OF THE ECONOMY, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

30. On the initiative of the Ukrgeodescartographia and the Geographical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences the State Programme for satisfying the cartographic requirements of Ukraine is under development now.

31. The programme aims at:

(a) Promotion of development of cartography regarding:

Environment

History

Linguistics

Hydrometeorology

Recreation-tourism

Education;

(b) Development of the national atlas of Ukraine. The atlas should describe natural conditions, economy, population and culture of Ukraine as of the beginning of the twenty-first century;

(c) Setting-up of automated data banks and on their basis - automated systems of flexible mapping;

(d) Development of a series of medium-scale maps of Ukraine of reference type, prepared on the common methodological and scientific-methodical basis, on:

Population;

Transportation system;

General economy;

Soil usage;

Ecological situation;

Medico-geographical situation;

Environment protection, etc.

Development of a series of educational maps on:

Administrative-territorial arrangement;

Minerals;

Soils;

Climate, etc.

(e) Development of a series of educational atlases for teaching history and geography in the 5th to 10th forms of a secondary school;

(f) Preparing for publication a map for the course "World geography".

(g) Preparing for publication maps, atlases of Ukraine and its regions for the use of Ukrainians living abroad in the United States, Canada, Australia and other regions of the world, in the Ukrainian and English languages.

32. The draft programme also envisages fulfilment of other actions directed at the creation of national cartography and fruitful cooperation of Ukraine with the world community in the field of cartography.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

33. With the help of scientific organizations and broad public support, solid ground for the future of national cartography has been laid in the short period of existence of the State cartographic service. At the same time, the importance for Ukrainian cartography of fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation with foreign countries, international organizations and, above all, the United Nations, is fully understood.

34. In consideration of the above, Ukraine would like to declare its wish to become a member of the International Association on Cartography and work in the United Nations Group of Experts on geographical names in the regional group, "Eastern, Central and South-Eastern Europe" and in the former USSR region. Membership in these international groups will allow Ukraine to join the world community in its achievements in the field of cartography as well as contribute to its further development.

35. Even today, after studying the experience of the world community, we could make proposals as to the further direction of work on the standardization of geographical names in Ukraine, their reproduction in roman script, production of maps of the territory of Ukraine in the official languages of the United Nations, and broadening the avenues of cooperation for exchange of information.